

The Daily Union-Edette.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1865

Montana.

Parties just in from Virginia and Last Chance, Montana, report both business and mining matters mightily dull up there these days—that is, compared to what it was last year, and what it might be at present had the heavy spring rains not deluged all the diggings to such disadvantage. At Last Chance water was scarce, and several claims required to be dug into forty feet before the bed-rock was struck. Popularly speaking, mining there was "petting," and parties were leaving for the latest (sensational) diggings, to wit, "Blackfoot." In Nelson's Gulch and White's Gulch, in Pine Grove, Summit and Virginia gulches there are few claims re-opened or being largely worked as yet, owing to the labor required to overcome the effects of the floods last season. Trade up there is dull, and those speculators who brought in trains of goods this summer are "the sickest lot of chaps you ever saw."

The Virginia Post of the 17th, has the following on the markets:

"The produce market for the week has been steady. Arrivals of large trains loaded with flour, have not affected the market. Owners refusing to sell under last week's quotations. Small lots, however, from wagons or first hands, were sold at from \$16 to \$17.

We note but little change in the provision market, with the exception of hams, (heretofore dull at 40 to 45 cents,) which are now scarce—in fact the market is nearly bare, and prime canvassed in demand at 55 cents.

There is but little gold dust offering. We quote to day:

Gold Dust buying (in lots) at \$18 per oz. for Treasury Notes.

Gold Dust, buying at \$14.50 to \$15 per oz. for coin.

Exchange on N. Y., selling for T. N. at 3 per cent. premium.

Exchange on N. Y., selling for coin at 5 per cent. premium—payable in gold.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION-EDETTE.]

Liverpool, June 18th.

Lord Palmerston has tendered a pension of 1500 pounds to Mrs. Cobden, who gratefully declined it.

The King of Belgium's health causes uneasiness.

There were fifty wrecks and much loss of life from the storm in the Baltic.

Nothing positive is known as to Napoleon's return from Algeria.

It is reported that the Spanish troops are ordered to withdraw from San Domingo at once.

The Emperor of Brazil, in opening the Chambers, referred to the Florida affair, in which the United States Government acknowledged the justice of the Brazilian claim.

Washington, June 18th.

The Government has received documentary proof incontrovertible of the guilt of Jeff Davis in the matter of the insurrection and most brutal treatment of Union prisoners, and when disclosed to the public as the facts will be in a few days, they will astound the civilized world.

Washington, June 18th.

The British government has withdrawn its recognition of Confederate vessels of war and issued orders prohibiting them to enter any British port.

France has also removed the restrictions on naval intercourse and has withdrawn from the Confederate character of belligerents.

New York, June 18th.

The Herald's correspondent says: Maximilian has been given a liberal subsidy to Very Cruz and the New York Steamship Line and Ben Holladay's line from Mazatlan to San Francisco.

An American company has the exclusive privilege of running a horse railroad in the City of Mexico. Another has charter for a railway of twenty miles, between Queretaro and Guanajuato.

Patents for a large number of American inventions have been granted. A hotel on the New York plan is now building.

There is now in Mexico about 40,000 European troops, of these 28,000 are French, mostly Zouaves, 8,000 Austrians and 4,000 Belgians.

Duke de Guina has completely collapsed, but is still in Mexico, where he has been several months. Maximilian has never granted him an interview and never passed a word or letter with him, and is quite ignorant of his existence, while he is debauched from crossing the threshold of the palace. Maximilian is every day talking with other Americans about important enterprises for developing the resources of the empire.

Cairo, June 19th.

A flag of truce boat arrived here with 7,500 of Jeff. Thompson's army, including 686 officers paroled. Jeff. Thompson came as far as Memphis, where he remains awaiting the President's decision relative to his petition for pardon.

Gen. Reynolds has taken proper steps towards establishing civil courts throughout Northern Arkansas, and garrisons have been established along White river.

New Orleans dates of the 12th, report a portion of Gen. Wetzel's fleet at South West Pass.

New York, June 19th.

Additional details of the war between Brazil and Paraguay confirm the report of the defeat of the Brazilian troops.

Washington, June 19th.

The family of President Johnson and his daughter, Mrs. Patterson, have arrived and will take charge of the Executive Mansion.

New York, June 19th.

The steamer James Adger, from Cape Haytian the 13th, has arrived. Cape Haytian has been in a state of siege for seven days.

The Duke of Argyll writes a long letter to the Edinburgh Scotsman, in response to some remarks by Lord Dalhousie to show that the United States transport Kentucky, with 900 passengers, principally paroled prisoners, and friends, left Liverpool for New Or-

leans, on the 9th. At about nine o'clock, the same night, it was discovered, when the boat was sailing rapidly, and before the boat was loaded the sunk in about twenty feet of water. The loss of life must have been terrible, she being much crowded and sinking inside of three minutes. It is supposed that 200 perished. She had 250 horses on board, all of which were lost except three. The passengers lost everything. The paroled prisoners on board were principally members of Missouri regiments. Two officers of the steamer were saved.

New York, June 20.

A Washington special says: Thirty-four warrants for pardon were issued to-day by the Secretary of State. All parties were citizens of North Carolina. None of them of note. The pardons were granted upon the suggestion of Governor Holden. The President gives preference to persons in humble positions, in the matter of hearing petitions for pardon, and has determined to hold under advisement for the present, all applications from men of distinction. The President has likewise directed that petitions for pardon be referred especially to the Governors of the several States wherein applicants reside, so that the best evidence can be obtained as to the merits or demerits of the petitioners; also, that the Governors, in each case, recommend such action as to them may seem just and proper.

Col. Cooper Gibbs, in command of the post at Andersonville, is here on parole. Capt. Henry Wierse, who had control of that terrible prison pen, is also here, in confinement, awaiting trial for murdering our prisoners. The Judge Advocate has already been assigned, and is now preparing the testimony. Colonel Gibbs states that one of the modes for procuring funds for the rebellion was to obtain all the greenbacks in the possession of Union prisoners and pay for them at the rate of \$150 in Confederate money to one dollar in greenbacks. Hon. Caleb Lyon, Governor of Idaho, is now here; his advent is thus accounted for: The Territorial legislature has passed an ordinance removing the Capital from Lewiston to Boise city, whereupon the Governor gathered up the archives and was about to remove when the indignant citizens of Lewiston, drove him from the Territory. The question of a new Governor now perplexes the President.

Portsmouth, Va., was on Friday last turned over to the civil authorities, after having been under military rule for nearly four years. Other Southern States, it is believed will be speedily surrendered by the military, to civil officials.

M. J. Gen. Meade, says Hancock's Corps will be mustered out of the service, and that Divisions of the Army of the Potomac will retain their organization and that the Corps will not be broken up.

St. Louis, June 20th.

All the business portion of Rolla, Mo., was burned last night, lost estimated at \$200,000 and but little insurance.

The Asia from Liverpool, the 19th and Queenstown the 11th, has arrived. President Johnson's Amnesty proclamation is generally canvassed. The Star proclaims it wise and generous. The Emperor has returned to Paris.

Washington, June 20th.

Gov. Holden has issued his first proclamation to the people of North Carolina and informs them a convention to alter and amend the State Constitution, to provide for the election of Governor and Legislature and to put civil machinery in full operation, will be held at Caryville on the 1st of July.

Undoubted loyalty to the national Government will be required of the Delegates in the Convention and of all persons who vote. Those desiring to vote will be required to take the oath of allegiance and prove their good will to the National Government. The Governor appeals to the people to renew with cheerfulness their civil pursuits and their interest in the prosperity of the State and Nation, reminding them that all of the welfare and happiness that they have, or that they can hope for, themselves, or children, is indissolubly bound up in the Union. In announcing to the colored people that they are not to be informed that it rests with themselves to prove whether their freedom is a blessing, or an injury and counsels them to cultivate habits of order and industry.

New York, June 20th.

Newborn dates of the eighteenth are received. Gov. Holden thinks the enrollment of loyal voters can be completed so as to have a State convention and election take place by the middle of August.

The Commercial's Washington special says: Charles A. Page, newspaper correspondent has been appointed U. S. Consul to Zurich, Switzerland.

It is confidently expected that the army will be reduced to one hundred thousand men by new years.

President Johnson is known to favor retrenchment as a means of returning to specie payment, which he will recommend to Congress.

Additional by steamer: China dates to May 17th, state, that the American Ministers at Peking and Japan, are returning home, the cause is not stated.

The news of Kirby Smith's surrender is hailed with satisfaction, and is being looked upon as conclusive evidence of the termination of the war.

The Army and Navy Gazette, in referring to the surrender of the last Confederate General, says, by this event, Federal troops have been brought face to face with French outposts on the Rio Grande. The same paper denounces what it terms the blood thirsty designs of President Johnson, but thinks he will shrink from the horrid prospect he threatens to carry out, when the list of southern men are made out and that the punishment of southern leaders is already terrible enough with the failure of ruin and exile.

The Proclamation of President Johnson, in removing restrictions on trade with the South is published in the Official Gazette.

The House of Commons has resumed business. No business of importance was transacted.

On the 18th, an express train on the south-eastern road, carrying passengers from France to London, was thrown off the track near Staplehurst, and twenty persons killed and twenty wounded. Charles Dickens was on the train, but escaped without injury.

Sir Joseph Paxton, died on the 8th, after a protracted illness.

W. H. Russell, goes out in the Great Eastern, to write an account of the laying of the Atlantic cable; the work will be illustrated by Robert Dudley, and published by Day & Son, London.

Cyrus W. Field, had returned to London, after visiting Valparaiso, to arrange for laying the shore end of the cable.

Mr. Lundy, is a passenger on board the Asia, boatswain's assistant, New Foundland, to get all ready at that point, for laying the cable.

The Official Diplomatic correspondence between England and America, is published, relative to the duties and privileges of British Consuls in America; it ends by Seward cheerfully according to British Consuls all privileges enjoyed by United States Consuls in British dominions.

A correspondent of the London Times under date of the 8th, writes as follows: It is certain that the Mexican agent who arrived in Paris, was sent by Maximilian for the express purpose of explaining the official state of affairs in Mexico and the menacing attitude of Americans, and the fear of His Majesty that war would be declared with the United States, now that war with the South is over.

The French government has therefore given the Washington Cabinet to understand, very plainly, that Mexico is under the protection of France, that France will not allow any power to attack it, that filibusters or adventurers, entering Mexican territory with hostile designs, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot without loss of time or mercy, that the United States government, whose good faith France of course does not doubt, by doing all in its power to keep her subjects from injury to her protégé.

The Washington Cabinet probably has no desire, at this time, to be on bad terms with this country, and will not doubt act prudently in this affair. The language and tone of France is what may be called emergent. It may not be literally corrected, as I maintained, but is substantially.

On the 8th, in the Corps Legislatif, M. Jules Favre made a speech, strongly condemning the Mexican expedition, and maintained that the position of Maximilian was precarious, and apprehended a conflict with America.

M. Dostange, demonstrated in reply that the position of Maximilian was in no way precarious, and pointed out the progress which had been made in Mexico, the effective force of the expeditionary corps, he said it did not exceed 26,000 men. Relative to the apprehensions of a conflict with America, the speaker quoted expressions of President Lincoln just before his melancholy death, to show they need not be entertained, and said these expressions had become a political testament that will be carried out in good faith by those whom President Lincoln no longer governs, but whom his memory inspires. The United States, continued the speaker, now on thinking of consoling the widows and Orphans of their civil war, do not contemplate the shedding of more blood on their frontier. The debate on the American question was further continued by the Legislature on the 9th, but nothing new was developed. M. Rancor declined the course of the Government.

The Empress Eugenie had received a letter written by the President of the United States to the Emperor, in reply to an Imperial letter, recalling Count Mercier from Washington. The text of a dispatch dated May 22d, addressed to Mr. Bigelow, American Minister, by the State Department, Washington, is published. It reverts to the old friendship existing between the two nations, which is cordially reciprocated on our side.

The Palmito Gazette learns that several members of the French opposition are about to send an address to President Johnson, reminding him that the first act of the French Republic in 1848, was to abolish capital punishment for political offences, suggesting to the Government of the United States the application of this principle with regard to their own political prisoners at the present time.

ALREADY there is a rush back of adventurers from Idaho to Nevada.—*Carson Appeal.*

Yes, some of them are going back; but didn't they steal vigorously though while they stayed! And rode good horses away, too, many of them.—*Boise City Statesman.*

Describing a hanging scrape somewhere up in Oregon, the last S. F. Flag adopts the following unique style of stating it:

THE SCAPE ON CURE.—A noisy confusionist Democrat was howling, a few days since at Bruceport, Oregon, over the death of Lincoln, when he felt some thing pass over his neck, and was suddenly jerked up to an elevation that would have required him to be let out three feet or more to enable him to touch the ground. After a judicious interval he was lowered, and repeating the offence was strung up again—when he went off as meek as a lamb.

In a conversation with a party of Union men, at Los Angeles, recently, says the San Jose Mercury, General McDowell was asked to give his views on negro suffrage. He replied substantially as follows: That he was not a politician, and his opinion could have but little weight in the matter; but he sincerely believed that the two hundred thousand freedmen who have manfully borne arms in defense of the Union have won their right to the ballot, and should be allowed the privilege of voting. That to deny them this right would be unjust, cruel, barbarous. That their vote would prove an opening wedge to the entire enfranchisement of the colored people of the United States—a result which he earnestly approved. Warning with his theme, he continued: "We have whipped the rebels with their negroes, we will outvote them with their negroes, and we will regenerate the South with the same element."

FLATTERING.—The Boise city Statesman favors us with a notice this wise:

ENLARGED.—The Salt Lake Daily Union-Edette, comes to us enlarged to double its former size, and filled as usual, with well written articles and all the news. The VEDETTE has accomplished much in Americanizing the city of the Saints, and for that deserves the good will and support of the community. The morning question, and how best to solve it, has long been a puzzle to politicians, but we are inclined to think that the fearless sheet we refer to will in a few short years dissolve the question without difficulty. Antediluvian customs and the view of barbarians, cannot long stand before the intelligence of the present day, and we look for the deluded mormon people ere long to voluntarily abandon their notions, thanks to the light shed upon them by the presence of the U. S. troops and the Daily VEDETTE.

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Gold bearing Bonds.

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The interest at 7.30 per cent., amounts to

One cent per day on a \$20 note.

Two cents per day on a \$100 note.

Ten cents " " " \$500

Twenty cents " " " \$1,000

One Dollar " " " \$5,000

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7.30 in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency on to July 15th, at the time when the subscription is made, and the delivery of the notes of this third series of the seven thirties will commence on the first of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

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